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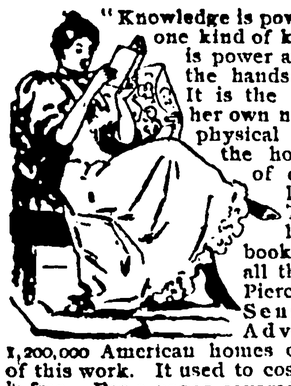

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—o—

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—o—

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A PLEA FOR PEACE

Spain Makes a Direct Appeal to President McKinley.

PRESENTED BY M. CAMBON.

The French Ambassador Acts for the Spanish Government.

SPAIN MAKES NO DIRECT OFFER.

Washington, July 27.—The Spanish government has sued for peace, not indirectly, through the great powers of Europe, but by a direct appeal to President McKinley. The proposition was formally submitted to the president at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the French ambasador, M. Jules Cambon, who had received instructions from the foreign office at Paris to deliver to the United States government the tender of peace formulated by the Spanish ministry. At the conclusion of the conference between the president and the French ambasador the following official statement was issued from the White House:

"The French Ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain, and by direction of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the president this afternoon at the White House, a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and a settlement of terms of peace."

This was the only official statement made public, but it sufficed to put at rest all conjectures, and to make clear and definite that at last Spain had taken the initiative toward peace. Although peace rumors have been current almost daily heretofore since the war began, not one of them had the shadow of foundation, and until the French ambassador received instructions from Paris late Monday night no overtures of any kind had been received. Shortly before Monday midnight a dispatch to the French embassy made it known to the embassy that the ambassador would be charged with the important mission of opening peace negotiations in behalf of Spain. The complete instructions, including an official letter from Duke Almadover Rio, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, was received yesterday.

The proposition submitted by the ambassador, acting for the Spanish government, was quite general in terms, and was confined to the one and essential point of an earnest plea that negotiations be opened for the purpose of terminating the war and arriving at terms of peace. The communication of the Spanish government did not suggest any specific terms of peace, nor was there any reference made to Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico or other Spanish possessions. The evident purpose of the Madrid authorities was to first learn whether the United States would treat on the subject of peace, and after that to take up such terms as the two parties might suggest. Neither was there any suggestion from the Spanish government that an armistice be established pending the peace negotiations. It seemed natural, however, from the proposition that formal peace negotiations be entered upon, that pending their conclusion a cessation of hostilities would occur.

Naturally the plea of Spain to open peace negotiations opens up a wide field of conjecture on what the terms of peace will be. Thus far there is no official warrant for saying what terms Spain will propose, or what terms the United States will offer or accept. So far as this country is concerned it is the general impression that the complete Spanish evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico will be insisted upon as a sine quanon. There is not the same certainty as to the Philippines, Ladrones and Carolines, although the belief is growing that the terms of the United States will include coaling stations in these groups.

On the part of Spain it is believed that she now had reached such a realization of her misfortune that she will readily consent to terms for the evacuation of Cuba, and probably Porto Rico. The Spanish desire is apparently very strong for the retention of the Philippines, although there is little doubt that coaling stations there and at other points would be conceded. The matter of war indemnity is for future consideration, although there does not appear to be a disposition among the officials here to pile up a heavy war indemnity against Spain in her present helpless condition.

During the late afternoon and evening the president conferred with most of the members of the cabinet, and the Spanish proposition was thoroughly canvassed. Secretaries Day, Alger and Long were at the White House during the afternoon, and in the evening the president was joined by Secretaries Bliss and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. There was no cabinet meeting in the ordinary sense, but these talks with individual members served about the same purpose as a formal meeting. It was understood the president would be prepared to give an answer before the next regular cabinet day, tomorrow. No intimation came from any official source as to the probable character of the answer. There were strong intimations, however, that there would be no acceptance which would imply the stopping of the war when the American arms were adding victories on victories, and the embarking on a vague diplomatic negotiation. It was felt that this government had everything to lose in a subtle game of diplomacy, in which the only certain element would be inaction of our army and navy. For this reason there was a disposition in official quarters to know what terms were in sight before entering upon general negotiations.

A prominent administration official said after talking with cabinet officers that in his opinion the situation was not materially changed by the Spanish proposition, and that the war would be pressed with unabated vigor until something more tangible in the way of peace terms was at hand. In case the peace negotiations are opened, the means by which they will be carried on are not determined, nor have they been officially considered. It is understood, however, that one means likely to be proposed is to authorize direct negotiations between Spain and this country, Spain being represented by Senor Leon Castillo, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, and the Unted States by General Horace Porter, our ambassador to France.

AWAITING THE TRANSPORTS.

Volunteers at Newport News Ready to Go to Porto Rico.

Newport News, July 27.—As yet no troops have embarked for Porto Rico except Company D, Fourth Illinois, which was ordered to proceed to Old Point yesterday and go aboard the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis to make ready for the reception of the remainder of the troops.

When the troops will leave for Porto Rico is still a matter of conjecture. Major General Brooke, who is in command of the First army corps, does not know when the Second brigade, General Hains commanding, will depart. The troops are ready, but the transports are not. To the press correspondents General Brooke said:

"I cannot state just when we will sail. That depends on the progress made in loading the transports. I think, however, that the troops will depart in a day or two, probably late this evening or early tomorrow morning."

The expedition is now two days late in starting, but the delay could not be obviated, as there is an immense quantity of arms and provisions to be loaded on the transports, to say nothing of the horses, and the work of getting the steamers ready has been going on constantly ever since they arrived. The transports City of Washington, Massachusetts and Roumania are at the piers taking on the brigades' outfit, which includes ambulance wagons, heavy artillery and provisions. The St. Paul and St. Louis are at Old Point Comfort and will take on troops there. It is understood that the Third Illinois will go on the St. Louis and the Fourth Pennsylvania on the St. Paul. The troops will be transported to Old Point by lighters.

The Fourth Ohio regiment will go aboard the City of Washington, and the Massachusetts will carry the six batteries of light artillery and five troops of cavalry.

GENERAL MILES FOOLED THEM.

The News of the Landing at Guanica Surprised War Officials.

Washington, July 27.—Guanica, the point of debarkation of the Porto Rican expeditionary force, is a small town of 1,000 inhabitants on the southern coast of the island. On a rough calculation it is less than 20 miles air line distant from Ponce and 65 miles from San Juan, against which the assault is to be directed. Guanica is about six miles south of Yauco, of which city it forms the port, and with which it is connected by a good road. The town is situated on a bay of the same name which forms one of the best ports in the whole island. The conspicious advantage of this port, aside from its excellent harbor facilities for the transports is the utter absence of fortifications of mines.

The news of the landing of General Miles at Guanica came as a genuine surprise to the war department. It had been all carefully planned that he was to make his landing at another point, as remote as possible from the place where he actually landed, so there was little wonder that the officials received the first news of the landing with incredulity, and even went to the length of supposing that the story had been put afloat in order to distract attention from the point which had been selected. Just why General Miles made this wide departure from the plans of the department is not known, but it is supposed that he gathered some information since he left Siboney that induced him to make the change. The result, however, has been to perplex the department officials deeply and to considerably derange their carefully prepared program for the remainder of the expedition. It will now be necessary to intercept the sections of the expedition already at sea heading for certain selected points on the coast of Porto Rico and to advise them of the change in the plans.

MILES' FIRST VICTORY.

His Advance Guard Hoists Our Flag in Porto Rico.

SHORT FIGHT WITH SPANIARDS.

Port of Guanica, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 27.—The United States military expedition under the command of Major General Nelson A. Miles was landed here successfully on Monday, after a skirmish with a detachment of the Spanish troops and a crew of 30 belonging to the launch of the United States auixiliary gunboat Gloucester, formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair. Four of the Spaniards were killed and no Americans were hurt.

The American troops will be pushed forward promptly in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is only about ten miles east of this pace. From Ponce there is an excellent military road runing 85 miles north to San Juan.

At noon on Monday General Miles called for a consultation, announcing that he was determined not to go by San Juan cape, but by the Mona passage instead, land here, surprise the Spaniards and deceive their military authorities. The course was then changed and the Dixie was sent to warn General Brooke at Cape San Juan.

Early Monday morning the Gloucester, in charge of Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, steamed into Guanica harbor in order to reconnoiter the place. With the fleet waiting outside, the gallant little fighting yacht Gloucester braved the mines which were supposed to be in this harbor and found that there were five fathoms of water close in shore. Guanica Bay is a quiet place, surrounded by cultivated lands. In the rear are high mountains, and close to the beach nestles a village of about 21 houses.

The Spaniards were completely taken by surprise. Almost the first they knew of the approach of the army of invasion was in the announcement contained in the firing of a gun from the Gloucester, demanding that the Spaniards haul down their flag, which was floating from the flagstaff in front of a blockhouse standing to the east of the village. The first couple of three pounders were fired into the hills right and left of the bay, purposely avoiding the town, lest the projectile hurt women or children. The Gloucester then hove to within about 600 yards of the shore and lowered a launch, having on board a Colt rapid fire gun, and 30 men under the command of Lieutenant Huse, which was sent ashore without encountering opposition.

Quartermaster Beck thereupon told Yeoman Lacy to haul down the Spanish flag, which was done, and they then raised on the flagstaff the first United States flag to float over Porto Rican soil.

Suddenly about 30 Spaniards opened fire with Mauser rifles on the American party. Lieutenant Huse and his men responded with great gallantry, the Colt gun doing effective work. Normon, who received Admiral Cervera's surrender, and Wood, a volunteer lieutenant, shared the honors with Lieutenant Huse.

Almost immediately after the Spaniards fired on the Americans the Gloucester opened fire on the enemy with all her 3 and 6 pounders which could be brought to bear, shelling the town and also dropping shells into the hills to the west of Guanica, where a number of Spanish cavalry were to be seen hastening toward the spot where the Americans landed.

Lieutenant Huse then threw up a little fort, which he named Fort Wainwright, and laid barbed wire in the street in front of it in order to repel the expected cavalry attack. The lieutenant also mounted the Colt gun and signalled for reinforcements; which were sent from the Gloucester.

Presently a few of the Spanish cavalry joined those who were fighting in the street of Guanica, but the Colt barked to a purpose, killing four.

By that time the Gloucester had the range of the town and of the blockhouse, and all her guns were spitting fire, the doctor and the paymaster helping to serve the guns.

Soon afterwards white coated, galloping cavalrymen were seen climbing the hills to the westward and the foot soldiers were scurrying along the fences from the town.

By 9:45, with the exception of a few guerilla shots, the town was won and the enemy driven out of its neighborhood.

After Lieutenant Huse had captured the place he deployed his small force into the suburbs. But he was soon reinforced by the regulars, who were followed by Company G of the Sixth Illinois, and then by other troops in quick succession. All the boats of the men-of-war and the transports were used in the work of landing the troops. each steam launch towing four or five boats loaded to the rails with soldiers. But everything progressed in an orderly manner and according to the plans of General Miles. The latter went ashore at about noon, after stopping to board the Gloucester and thank Lieutenant Commander Wainwright for his gallant action.

Guanica is the most lovely spot yet occupied by our forces. It is the seat of the coffee and sugar industry, and large herds of cattle are pasturing the meadows, which are bordered by cocoanut palms. Many head of cattle and a large number of horses have been driven into the mountains by their owners. Some of them will be recaptured.

There were 15 large coasters Monday afternoon at Guanica bay, but only two barges were captured.

PRAISE FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.

Foreigners Declare Them the Best Soldiers in the World.

Washington, July 26.—Adjutant General Corbin last night made public a statement of the progress made in the organization of the volunteer and regular armies of the United States up to and including July 24. In the 90 days which have elapsed since the president issued his first call for volunteers an army of 261,400 men have been recruited, mustered, equipped and placed in the field, an achievement that has elicted surprise and admiration from the best informed military authorities of Europe.

The personnel of the army is far superior to that of any body of men hitherto raised for military purposes by the United States. Every man recruited, whether for the regular or for the volunteer army, has undergone a careful physical examination conducted by disinterested and competent officers.

Of the 216,500 volunteers authorized by congress, 212,000 have been placed in the field, nearly all of them fully equipped. In a few days the entire volunteer army will be thoroughly organized into regiments, brigades, divisions and army corps. The aptitude for military discipline and instructions which the volunteers have evinced, has created surprise among the representatives of foreign governments with the United States army. They agree that the Americans are the finest soldiers in the world.

Spread of Yellow Jack.

Division Hospital Camp Juaragua, July 27.—"There are 200 yellow fever cases here and at the front today. There will be 1,000 if we are here two weeks longer." This was the prediction made yesterday afternoon by Dr. Senn, who with Dr. Guiteras, is looking after the health of the army. The bolt of fever has fallen out of an apparently clear sky. Three cases were discovered four days ago. There were 20 the next night. Now there are 200. Dr. Senn's estimate of 1,000 in two weeks seems conservative in the face of these figures.

Grant's Troops on the Move.

Chickamauga Park, July 27.—The Third brigade of the First division, First corps, General Fred D. Grant commanding, received orders yesterday to prepare for immediate departure. This brigade consists of the first Kentucky, Fifth Illinois and Third Kentucky, the Third battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania being attached. The Fifth Illinois left camp at 5 o'clock this morning, accompanied by the Third battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania. The Third Kentucky left an hour later.

Our Santiago Casualties.

Washington, July 26.—General Shafter's official report to the war department of the casualties sustained by his corps in the battle of Santiago will be made public as soon as it can be prepared for publication. The recapitulation of the report shows that the total casualties were 1,595. Twenty-three officers and 208 enlisted men were killed; 80 officers and 1,203 men were wounded, and 81 men are "missing." The latter are undoubtedly dead.

Waiting For Warships.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 27.—The United States protected cruiser and commerce destroyer Columbia has just arrived here from Puerto de Guanica, Porto Rico, via Cape San Juan. Whiloff the latter point she spoke the United States monitor Terror and the gunboats Annapolis and Wasp, giving them orders to join the fleet at Puerto de Guanica immediately. Ponce will not be bombarded until the rest of the warships arrive.

THE GALLEONS OF SPAIN.

King Philip had vaunted his claims:
He had sworn for a year he would sack us;
With an army of heathenish names
He was coming to fagot and stack us:
Like the thieves of the sea he would track us,
And shatter our ships on the main;
But we had bold Neptune to back us—
And where are the galleons of Spain?

His carackes were christened of dames
To the kirtles whereof he would tack us;
With his saints and his gilded stern-frames
He had thought like an egg shell to crack us;
Now Howard may get to his Flaccus,
And Drake to his Devon again,
And Hawkins bowl rubbers to Bacchus—
For where are the galleons of Spain?

Let his Majesty hang to St. James
The axe that he whetted to hack us;
He must play at some lustier games
Or at sea he can hope to out-thwack us;
To his mines of Peru he would pack us
To tug at his bullet and chain;
Alas! that his greatness should lack us—
But where are the galleons of Spain?

ENVOY.

Gloriana—the don may attack us
Whenever his stomach be fain;
He must reach us before he can rack us—
And where are the galleons of Spain?
—Austin Dobson.

SAVED FROM PIRATES.

A TALE OF THE SPANISH MAIN.

In the beginning of the present century the Gulf of Mexico swarmed with pirates, preying on the commerce of every nation. One has only to refer to the newspapers previous to 1826 to recognize how great were the perils of a seaman's calling in those days. Ships disappeared at times with their officers and crews, and it may be years after that some desperate sea rover brought to the gibbet told the story of capture and destruction. The worst locality in the West Indies was the south side of the Island of Cuba. Here lies the Isle of Pines and a succession of low keys that afforded the pirates excellent opportunities for concealment. All merchantmen went armed in those days, but the pirate schooners, carrying one heavy 24-pounder, could cut a vessel's spars to pieces and thus make her defenseless.

In 1824 an English brig from Jamaica, bound home, was taken off St. Antoine, her crew massacred and the vessel beached on the coast of Cuba. Her cargo was valued at over $200,000. The British government started an investigation, and it was found to be the work of a Spanish Irishman named Cain, who had a fast topsail schooner called the Esmerelda, with a crew of 200 men of all nationalities, among them two Philadelphians named Brent and Supplee. It was also found that in disposing of the plunder a Spanish coast guard vessel had conveyed most of it to Havana for sale, and that many Spanish officials were interested in the affair, getting a share of the plunder.

The British government went for the Spaniards in a very vigorous manner, demanding indemnity for the past and security for the future. The Spaniards yielded and agreed to equip a force to cruise on the south coast and search the keys for marauders. A fast sailing brig of war, El Toridor, carrying ten guns, was put in commission, under Captain Hernani. He was a fine sailor and an honest man, and soon made it very unpleasant for the pirates about the Isle of Pines and Cayo Largo. At this time the United States had a fleet of small vessels doing police duty in the gulf, one of which, the Enterprise, commanded by Lieutenant White, was very active and had captured several pirate craft and cut up their crews. It was on the same station as the Toridor, and arranged with Captain Hernani to cooperate with him, and if in want of assistance at night to show a light at the mainmast head as a signal.

Information had come to the Spanish captain that a consort of the Esmerelda, a very fast sailing schooner called the Bonita, commanded by a negro named Pinto, would try and get into the Largo Key at night. She had been on a cruise away south and was reported full of plunder. The negro captain was a bloodthirsty ruffian about 50 and was badly wanted by the Spanish authorities, as he had murdered a brother of Captain-General Galviz in one of the raids ashore. So the Toridor lay out about three miles away from the pass between the Isle of Pines and Cayo Largo, tossing and heaving and keeping her copper bright under short sail. It was said by English captains in those days that you might make Spaniards fairly good seamen, but it took constant hazing to make them stand a decent watch. No sooner was the watch set than one-half went to sleep and the other half to play cards and gamble, leaving the ship to itself. Such must have been the case on the Toridor on this night of the 10th of August, 1822. Even the officers on the quarterdeck were dozing while the captain was below asleep. The man at the wheel was the only one on the alert. Suddenly from the northwest came a bright flash and then the boom of a gun and a shot whistled through the rigging, and then a cry from the helmsman, "Ahoy, there; here's two boats alongside."

In those days muskets were kept in racks under the break of the poop overhead, covered with tarpaulin, and the boarding pikes were lashed to the mainboom. To these the startled crew rushed, and the sides were alive with men coming aboard yelling, "Kill! kill!" There is no want of courage among Spaniards, and the crew fought desperately. The captain was on deck and at once sent a man to the masthead to light the signal lantern, and with his officers and marines pitched in; but the shore party had got first blood and they fought like tigers, while the heavy shot from a big schooner not over 300 yards away came fast. The Toridors retreated to the quarterdeck and encouraged by their officers made a desperate fight, but it was evidently a losing game. The schooner had her sweeps out and in a few minutes would board the brig with a crowd of fresh assailants.

Fortunately the Enterprise was not more than twelve miles away, in the southwest. The watch had been changed and the new lookout had just gone aloft when he called out: "Deck ahoy! There goes a gun right nor'east off the starboard bow."

In a minute all was commotion. One of the officers sprang into the rigging with a night glass and hailed: "There it goes again; I hear the boom."

The commander was on deck. "Thank fortune, here comes the wind from the west. Make all sail, Mr. Hamilton. We'll run down and see what it is. That's a heavy gun. The Toridor has only eighteen-pounders. They would not make a flash light like that. Beat to quarters and cast off the starboard battery. Ram in a round shot over grape!"

The breeze had freshened and the Enterprise fairly walked. The flash of guns was now seen from the deck, and the lookout hailed that he saw a mast headlight.

"The Spanish brig is in trouble. I hope nothing will happen to my friend Hernani," said the officer. A tropic dawn is something to remember. Long before the sun rises there comes a beautiful rosy light, making the sea a sheet of gold, and thus everything was made plain to the Enterprise and her crew. The Spanish brig was enveloped in smoke and the noise of the conflict was plainly heard. The schooner was sweeping up to board her deck alive with men.

The American was 200 yards away, right across her bows, and then came the order, "Give her two divisions—rake her fore and aft."

The effect was tremendous. A chorus of yells and screams from the pirate and down came her foremast and maintopmast. "Give it to 'em again," and her decks were clear. Backing her mainsail in a minute more the bowspirit of the Enterprise was forking over the bow of the Toridor and the cry was, "Boarders away." The man-o'-war's-men made short work of the pirates in the waists, and, all escaping, got into their boats and pulled for shore. Priming a carronade with a pistol cartridge, the Yankee sailors discharged it, cutting one boat in two, and in a moment the water was alive with sharks, taking care of the crew.

The schooner was at once boarded by three boat crews. The decks were deserted, but all at once there came a deadly volley of musketry from the cabin, killing three men, and then a rush, headed by Pinto, a tall, grizzled African, powerfully built. He shot Lieutenant Hamilton through the body and was attacked by the wardroom steward of the Enterprise, a giant mulatto from Baltimore. He, too, got a bullet, but struck Pinto's right arm off with a cutlass stroke, and the villain was taken alive, the only survivor of his crew.

In the waist of the Toridor lay sixty-two dead men over forty being of her crew, and Captain Hernani admitted that in an hour more the pirates would have owned his brig.—Philadelphia Times.

Growth of Telephone Business.

Twenty years ago the telephone was practically unknown to mankind, while today there are said to be about 1,500,000 telephone subscribers in the world, of whom the larger part are in the United States. Recent figures put the details of this total as follows: The United States leads the list with about 600,000; then comes Germany with 140,000; Great Britain with 75,000; Switzerland, 50,000; France, 35,000; Austria, 20,000; Russia, 18,000; Sweden and Norway 16,000; Bavaria, 15,000; Denmark, 15,000; Italy, 14,000; Holland 12,000; Spain 12,000; Belgium, 11,000; Hungary, 10,000; Wurttemburg, 7000; Finland 6000; Japan, 3500; Cuba, 2500; Luxembourg, 2000; Portugal, 2000; and Australia 2000. The remainder are divided among the smaller countries, from Roumania with 400, down to Senegambia with 100.—The Manufacturer.

A Prehistoric Mine.

In the southeast corner of San Bernardino county, Cal., an expedition from San Francisco has recently discovered a rich turquoise mine apparently worked many centuries ago by prehistoric people. The mine is 60 miles from Manville, in a mountainous country, and had been partially obliterated by volcanic disturbances. Stone hammers and other implements were found in numerous old pits.

Great Britain has 294 torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers.

ALFONSO XIII'S EDUCATION.

The Boy King an Apt Scholar—His Linguistic Attainments.

Alfonso XIII must begin to feel quite a big boy. He has now passed his first examination and obtained the small green and white paper diploma which allows the average Spanish youngster to enter a university. The examination took place last week, in one of the saloons of the palace. The Queen-Regent was present, and so was the Princess of the Asturias, while a goodly number of court hangers-on danced attendance upon the royal ladies. The Infanta Isabella came in and went out from time to time, and smiled encouragingly at her nephew. Not that he wanted much encouragement.

His mother watched the proceedings with eager interest, smiled at the boy, and nodded approval at some of his quick answers. The Princess of the Asturias was, possibly, even more profuse in her display of admiration. In addition to the usual subjects, he has passed in elementary algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, mineralogy, ethics, psycology, Latin, Greek, French and agriculture. French, in his case, was purely a matter of form, because, like his sisters, he speaks French, English and German with ease and correctness.

The English lady who was, until a recent date, his governess for our vernacular, received about $5000 per annum and free quarters in the palace. In glaring distinction to this comes the report on Spanish schoolmasters, published in the official Gazette, the other morning. From the document it appears that the sums due to these long-suffering people for arrears of pay extending over several years amounts to the enormous figure of $2,000,000. If we were indebted for elementary education to the same extent our liabilities would reach into the millions in round figures. Of the forty-nine provinces into which Spain is divided only seven are quite free from debt in this respect.—London Society.

Materials for a Skyscraper.

An idea of the amount of material required in the construction of a modern office building can be gotten from the following figures furnished by Mr. McCaul, who has charge of the construction of a sixteen-story skyscraper in Philadelphia.

About 8000 cubic yards of excavations, 4000 yards of concrete and stone masonry, 4,371,555 pounds of steel, 300,000 pounds of ornamental iron, 36,000 pounds of ornamental bronze, 10,000 cubic feet of granite, weighing 900 tons; 260,000 square feet of fire-proofing, weighing about 3600 tons; 1360 tons of patent mortar used in plastering, to cover 42,000 square yards of plastering; about the same amount of cement mortar used in brick and stone masonry; 40,000 square feet of Pevonizza, Numidian and Italian marble; 15,000 pounds of nails, 10,000 cubic feet of terra-cotta, weighing about 290 tons; 325,000 face brick, 1,500,000 common brick, 24,000 square feet of glass, weighing about 73,660 pounds; about thirty miles of electric piping to encase the electric wiring throughout the building, and about ten miles of plumber and steam fitters' piping. There were on an average 200 men working on this structure from the start until the finish.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Most Antique Military Order.

The order that claims the greatest amount of antiquity is the Military Order of St. Constantine, which used to be bestowed by the king of the two Sicilies. This order, if its historians are to be believed, was founded A. D. 317, by Constantine the Great. Eight hundred and seventy-four years later, in 1191, the Emperor Isaac Comnenus renewed it. One of the Palæologi confirmed it in 1261; in 1637 the last Palæologus gave the order to the Duke of Parma, and the Emperor Leopold confirmed it in 1691. Unfortunately, the iconoclastic Victor Emmanuel annexed the kingdom of the two Sicilies, and let this aged order drop.—New York Sun.

Fungus Carvings.

Ornaments of a variety of fungus found in the Adirondacks are in demand. Pictures are carved upon them, the dark coating surface of the fungus forming the background and the figures appearing in white. The dark surface is cut away to form the drawing. Touched with a knife the coloring of the fungus becomes a darker brown, so that all depths of shading are possible.—Trenton (N.J.) American.

Sure of the Family Pluck.

It was a nine-year-old Portland girl who was discussing a possible Spanish invasion with a frightened playmate. After hearing what the latter had to say, she straightened up and remarked: "My father is a Son of the Revolution, and my mother is a Daughter of the Revolution, and I am a child of the Revolution. Our family will not take to the woods."—Portland (Me.) Christian Mirror.

In Safe Quarters.

Hammond—The men who are found in the very smoke of the battle are not always the bravest.

Beans—No; think how well a man can really remain hidden there.

GEO. F. RABINE,
Practical Barber and Hairdresser,
Eagle Hotel Building,
Centre Square, New Oxford, Pa.

Having opened a first-class Barber Shop in the above named place, I respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

GIVE ME A CALL.

AUCTIONEERING.

GEO. L. COLESTOCK

Offers his service to the public as Auctioneer. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Postoffice address, NEW CHESTER, Adams county, Pa.

... ESTABLISHED, 1871 ...

Rinehart, Childs & Briggs,
Howard and Franklin Sts.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Flour and Produce Commission House.

Solicit consignments of Pork, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c. Guarantee full market prices and immediate returns with the cash. Refer to Z. H. CASHMAN, New Oxford, Pa.

When in Hanover and in need of a Hotel, drop in the
HOTEL ABELL.
American and European Plan.
Restaurant Attached.
T. L. ABELL, Propr.

LIME! LIME!
The Best for Land, Building and Whitewashing.

To be had at all times at the kilns on the Jacob Smith farm near New Oxford. Old and experienced burner employed, and GOOD MEASURE GUARANTEED.

F. J. WOLF,
New Oxford, Pa.

LIME! LIME!
LIME!
THE BEST For Land! For Building! For Whitewashing!

To be had at all times at the kilns on the Jacob Smith farm near New Oxford, and at the kilns near Irishtown, Old and experienced burners only, employed, and full measure guaranteed. If one trial does not prove what we say you can have your money back. Prices as low as the lowest.

F. G. SNEERINGER,
Edgegrove, Pa.
☞Lime delivered at any time.

GO TO THE
NEW OXFORD
Monumental : : Works
FOR YOUR CEMETERY WORK.

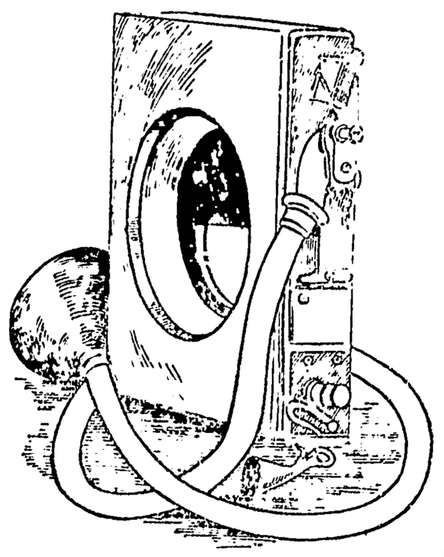
I sell my work according to the times; guarantee good work and lower prices than anywhere else for good work. I deliver my work free of charge anywhere in the county. Come see me. I have some of the latest designs to pick from.

E. C. LOUGH, Proprietor.

A NEW SHUTTER.

It Is of the Roller Blind Pattern and Is Said to Be Very Satisfactory.

One of the very newest shutters on the English market, of which we give the illustration, is of the roller-blind pattern. It is made in six different varieties and in patterns for use before



LIGHT AND COMPACT.

and for use behind the lens. Tests have proved that the shutters respond very well, and their construction promises that they will stand the wear and tear. A special feature is lightness and compactness.

Must Be an Object.

Ald. A—They say Spain's treasury is absolutely empty.

Ald. B—That must be a mistake. The office-holders are still doing their best to hang on.

Professional Cards.

DR. E. H. MARKLEY,
DENTIST,
Hanover St., Near Center Square
NEW OXFORD, PA.

Graduate of University of Maryland. Teeth extracted without pain. Artificial teeth inserted by all the latest improved methods. Filling a specialty.

DR. H. ROSS BLACK,
DENTIST—Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late Dr. Faber Bange, No. 5 Carlisle Street, HANOVER, PA.

DR. WM. HOLLINGER,
DENTIST,
Office and Residence,
ABBOTTSTOWN, PA.

Will be at Sunday's hotel, New Oxford, every Wednesday. All the latest appliances.

S. S. NEELY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Office on York street, next door to Gettysburg National Bank.

WM. McSHERRY, Jr.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa. Will carefully and promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office opposite court house.

J. L. BUTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Office with J. A. Kitzmiller, on second floor of Spengler building on Baltimore street. Prompt attention given to settlement of estates of decedents, minors, etc.; also to conveyancing, liens and collections.

McPHERSON & McPHERSON,
John B. McPherson.
Donald P. McPherson.
Attorneys-at-Law, Gettysburg, Pa.
Office on second floor of "Star and Sentinel" building. Will attend promptly to all legal business submitted to them.

G. J. BENNER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Offices on Baltimore street, in rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Brenneman's Drug Store.

HOTELS.

EAGLE HOTEL, New Oxford.
Frank Fleshman, : : Proprietor.
House thoroughly refitted and refurnished. The bar stocked with the choicest wines, liquors and cigars, while the table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market affords. Ample stabling.

HOTEL YANTIS,
One Sq. from Depot, Littlestown, Pa.
G. BROOK YANTIS, Prop'r.
New House, New Furniture, Old Landlord. Up-to-date and first-class throughout.

MARSHALL HOUSE, York, Pa.
Adjoining the Court House.
John S. Baughman, Proprietor.
The bar is stocked with Choice Wines. Beer and Liquors, and fine brands of Cigars. The table is supplied with the best the market affords. Free 'Bus to and from trains. Extensive stabling attached to the hotel.

GETTYSBURG, PA. : : ;
CITY HOTEL.
Half square from either depot. Livery connected with the hotel. Drive of 20 miles with four or more, over battlefield, $1.35, including dinner.
J. E. HUGHES, Proprietor.

GLOBE HOTEL,
ELIAS FISSEL, Prop'r.
York Street, First Square,
GETTYSBURG, PA.
Accommodations first-class in every particular. Bar stock of the very best.
LIVERY ATTACHED.
Teams given careful attention. Telephone No. 122.

GRAIN and PRODUCE.

The undersigned, having purchased the warehouse on Pitt Street, New Oxford, Pa., he will buy all kinds of GRAIN, such as Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn, Clover and Timothy Seed, Hay and Straw, etc. Will also keep on hand a full stock of Flour, Feeds, Salt, etc.

LUMBER AND COAL.—The Lumber and Coal business will be continued as heretofore, with a full stock of all kinds of Lumber and Coal, which will be sold at bottom prices. Thankful for the liberal patronage given me in the past, I will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

A. SHEELY.

GRAIN and PRODUCE.
Z. S. CUSHMAN,
At the Brick Warehouse, HANOVER ST., NEW OXFORD, PA., will buy and sell all kinds of
Wheat, Hay, Straw, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Bran, Middlings, Chop, etc., Also
The Best Brands of Flour,
Coarse and Fine Salt, etc.,
Sellers and buyers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Free delivery to any part of the borough.
☞Car leaves New Oxford every Thursday Afternoon for Baltimore. Returning, leaves Hillen Station every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. All orders left with him will receive prompt attention.

GO TO
GEO. A. KLINGEL'S
Barber Shop
For a clean shave and a good hair cut. Razors honed and concaved at the lowest price. Shop on Hanover Street,
New Oxford, Pa.

THE CHINESE IN MANILA

THEY ARE INFLUENTIAL AND THEREFORE DISLIKED.

The American and English Houses in the Philippines Prefer to Deal With Them Rather Than With the Haughty Dons—Chinese Who Have Become Savages.

Forming as they do a very large proportion of the population, nearly equal to that of the natives themselves, and, having by their industry and business ability sustained the fame of Manila as a commercial port, the Chinese are a thorn in the side of the Spanish mercantile class, aside from the conventional dislike extended by the latter toward all foreigners. Being commercial by nature, and having realized the good policy of keeping their word in business matters, in contrast with the everlasting procrastinating and "manana"-ing of the Spaniards, they have built up a large business with the English and American houses, in the Philippines who infinitely prefer to deal with them rather than with the owners of the soil. Their thrifty ways and tendency to save money and send it home to China rather than to spend it where they are is another source of grievance to the haughty "Espanoles."

Then their ability and willingness to perform every kind of manual labor, from carpentering, shoemaking, etc., to coolie work, from morning to night at the lowest of wages, is a cause of envious irritation to the indolent native "Filipinos," and a constant feud is waged between the two races, which has been handed down for generations. In a street fight, however, I have noticed that the "Filipino" is very apt to come out ahead, although many of the coolies have the most superb muscular development which I have ever seen.

Long ago, according to history, a fleet of Chinese junks, under the famous pirate chief Li Ma Hong, bore down on Manila with the intention of capturing it and its many treasures. The little garrison in the fort defended it with a gallantry such as Spaniards can and will display when in desperation, and Li Ma Hong, possessing no "petroleum shells," and a storm coming up providentially, the fleet was ingloriously defeated. Some of the junks went ashore on the northern coast of the island, and there is today a curious race of so-called Chinese "Igorotes," or savages, living in the fastnesses of the mountains, and supposed to be the descendants of the shipwrecked pirates. A certain day in January is the anniversary of the fight, and on that day hardly a Chinaman in Manila dares show himself out of doors, for every small boy, native or Spaniard, feels in duty bound to "heave a rock" at him.

Whenever there is a big fire in the town, it is always assumed that the Chinese have set it, and they are very scarce in the streets while the conflagration lasts, for tacit instructions would seem to have been given on these occasions to the effect that "if you see a Chinaman hit him."

Early in the spring of 1893 the Spanish iron steamer San Juan sailed from Hong Kong for Manila with a cargo largely composed of kerosene, which had been carefully stowed as near the boilers as possible, and on deck, where the some three hundred Chinese coolies who composed the passenger list could sit on the cases and knock the embers from their pipes against them. It is not surprising that the ship took fire when just within sight of Luzon, and the Spanish captain, with most of his officers, promptly took to the boats and pulled for the shore, leaving a raging, frenzied mass of Chinese shrieking at them from the doomed vessel, for no provision is made on these steamers for the safety of the coolies in case of accident. In a few minutes the San Juan was afire from stem to stern. As many as could climbed the masts, only to fall back suffocated into the blazing furnace below. Even the more merciful death of drowning was denied them, for the sea was alive with sharks, attracted by the glare, swarming around the ship as mackerel swarm around a bucketful of "gurry."

Thirty-six hours later another steamer sighted the wreck and bore down to the rescue. Out of the original three hundred, some eighty wretched creatures were found alive, clinging to the big gangway which hung over the side and to the stern davits and boat tackle, with the iron hull of the steamer redhot in places, and the sharks leaping at them. The rescuing boats had literally to fight their way through the ravenous brutes.

I saw the survivors as they were landed, and a discouraged-looking lot they were. The San Juan, an empty, scorched hull, was towed in and anchored in the mouth of the river to cool off until the seventy thousand Mexican dollars in her bottom could be dug out of the debris, a melted mass. And not an expression of regret did I hear from any of my "Chino" friends over the disaster to their countrymen. "Pah! coolies!" was all they said.

A Poor Explanation.

Tommy—Paw, what does Shakespeare mean by "infinite variety?"

Mr. Figg—Continuous vaudeville.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE FIRST TORPEDO.

Exploded Too Soon to Destroy a Federal Gunboat.

Mr. R. O. Crowley, formerly electrician of the Torpedo Division, C. S. N., contributes to The Century an account of "The Confederate Torpedo Service." After describing the organization of the first torpedo service, Mr. Crowley says:

Having our system now perfected, we established a torpedo station, some five or six miles below Richmond, by submerging two iron tanks, containing one thousand pounds of powder each, in twelve feet of water, leading the wires ashore and connecting them with a galvanic battery concealed in a small hut in a deep ravine. From the battery-house the wires were led to an elevated position near by, where the man in charge could keep a look-out for passing vessels. The position of the torpedoes in the water was indicated by two sticks, planted about ten feet apart on the bluff, and in a line with each other and the torpedoes, and the watchman's instructions were to explode them by connecting the wires as soon as an enemy's vessel should be on a line with the two pointers. All this being prepared, we awaited the approach of a Federal gunboat. As was usually the case, one came when least expected, on a beautiful clear day, when our entire force except the man stationed as lookout, was absent in Richmond, preparing other war material.

We were apprised by telegraph of the rapid approach of the gunboat, and immediately hastened toward our first station, but we arrived too late. The man in charge had not seen the United States flag for a long period, and never having previously seen a gunboat so near, lost his presence of mind and fired one of the 1000 pound powder-tanks when the gunboat was at least twenty to thirty yards distant. A great explosion took place, throwing up a great column of water to a considerable height; and the gunboat by her momentum plunged into the great trough, and caught the downward rush of a wave on her forward deck. The guards were broken away, half a dozen men were thrown overboard, and other damage to the gunboat was caused. The steamer then turned about as quickly as she could, and prepared to retrace her route down the river, after picking up the men who had been washed overboard. There was a brilliant opportunity to accomplish her total destruction by firing the remaining torpedo as she passed back over it. But, alas! the man had been so astounded at the first explosion that he had fled precipitately, without waiting to see what damage had been done, and the gunboat was then enabled to return down the river in safety.

Braved Death for Her Pet Mule.

Through her efforts to save a pet mule from being burned to death, Mrs. Fred Martin of 18 Camden street received serious burns about the head and face. One morning not long since flames were seen issuing from the barn in the rear of the Martin house. Mr. and Mrs. Martin immediately rushed into the yard in their endeavor to extinguish the flames. It was found, however, that the fire had gained too much headway and Mr. Martin hurriedly called the fire department.

While her husband was thus engaged Mrs. Martin heard the mournful bray of her pet mule, which was in the barn at the time the fire started. Without considering what the results would be she heroically braved the flames and forced her way into the barn. Her husband returned, and, missing his wife, came to the conclusion that she was in the barn. He rushed in after her and succeeded in dragging her out into the open air. She fainted at this juncture, and by the time she had recovered the fire had been extinguished and nothing but the charred remains of the mule were left.

A physician was called and her injuries were given attention. It was found that her face, head and shoulders were badly burned and that she had evidently inhaled considerable smoke.—Cleveland Leader.

Honey in a Bear's Skull.

Leslie Dickman, a well-to-do German farmer, who lives between Forest City and Susquehanna, Pa., recently cut down a huge bee tree, apparently healthy at the top, but dead and hollow at the base. While cutting the third section with a crosscut saw the blade struck a hard substance, and the section was sawed off only after hard work. The centre of the tree was hollow, and in the cavity was found the skeleton of a big bear. In the skull of the animal were found a small nest of bees and some honey. Years ago the bear crawled into the hollow of the tree to secure honey and ate so much that he could not get out.

Limited.

Disgruntled Passenger—I thought this was the limited express.

Conductor—That's what it's called, sir.

Passenger—What is there limited about it?

Conductor (after reflecting)—The time for meals.—New York Weekly.

FLIGHT OF THE ARMADA.

EXPERIENCES OF PHILIP'S FLEET IN THE STORMY GERMAN OCEAN.

Soldiers and Sailors Lounged About the Decks in Sullen, Silent, Groups—A Captain Hung to the Yard-Arm as a Lesson to the Disobedient and Cowardly.

In the Century there is an illustrated article on "The Spanish Armada," by William Frederic Tilton, with an introduction by Captain Alfred T. Mahan. After describing the defeat of the Armada, Mr. Tilton says:

Meanwhile the Spaniards were speeding, crestfallen, over the German ocean, under all the canvas that their torn rigging and splintered spars would bear. For Sidonia's men were thinking only of getting home to the warm sun and sparkling water of their cara Espana—dear old Spain. Soldiers and sailors lounged in sullen, silent groups about the decks. The flag-ship would not respond to the salutes of her consorts. The wind blew northerly at times, but the duke forgot his promise to sail back into the channel. He thought only of flight, and offered his French pilot two thousand ducats if he should bring him safe to Spain. Soon the autumn storms burst, and the Spaniards had to house everything but a rag of sail to steer by. Thick, black fogs often settled down upon them, so that they could not see one another's lights at night. One day, however, they had the melancholy satisfaction of capturing a few English pinnaces returning from their fishing-ground laden with cod and ling. This—one almost regrets to say it—was the greatest achievement of the fleet that was to give Philip the sovereignty over western Europe. The men had been supplied with clothes only for a short summer campaign, and these North sea gales froze them to the bone. "We all expected to come home rich from this expedition," wrote a gentleman on board the flag-ship, as she was floundering past Scotland; "but now we are coming home in our shirts, for our clothes got so ragged that we had to throw them overboard." To increase the wretchedness, it became necessary to reduce the rations to starving-point. The artillery mules and noblemen's horses, which a wise commander would have kept for food, were cast overboard to save water. It was heartrending to see the wild white eyes of the poor brutes, as, plunging and snorting, they tried to swim back to the ship's side.

It seemed imperative to punish somebody for all this disgrace and misery. A number of officers were accused of disobedience or cowardice. Some of these the duke deprived of their commands; and one captain was hanged in a pinnace, which was sent through the fleet with its gruesome freight dangling from the yard-arm as a warning to the rest.

The weather got ever wilder. The clumsy ships heaved and rolled, and plunged their yards deep into the waves. Hulls got so badly strained that they had to be stiffened with ropes. Strong men flocked to the chaplains, begging for their prayers. Many a poor fellow, losing hope of seeing land again, made his will and intrusted it to the ship's priest. Men sickened and died by hundreds, sons of Spain's noblest houses with the rest. Many ships got so short-handed that they dropped behind the main body, and had to struggle northward in isolated groups. Now and then a rotten lacing would give way, and the sailors, weakened by hunger and sickness, had to go aloft in the gale to house the tugging and bellying sail, lucky if shrouds and spars were not slippery and dangerous with the driving sleet. Though midsummer, it was as cold as Christmas. Everybody except the pilots stayed below as much as possible to keep warm. They were all perishing with hunger and thirst, and the little food they got was moldy. They might have tried catching rainwater in casks, but the spray would have turned it salt. Calderon, one of the paymasters, had a store of delicacies aboard his hulk, and distributed them, as well as the heavy sea allowed, among the sick and wounded of the fleet. The negroes and mulattos, it was observed, nearly all perished with the cold. The men were now kept continuously at the pumps. Woe to the ship when pumps got clogged with ballast pebbles! It was hard and dangerous work shifting the crews of sinking vessels in the tempestuous weather.

Why Women Grow Old.

Sons and daughters are grieved to see mother grow old, and this provokes the question: Why do women grow old before their time? Women have their own as well as their children's and husbands' worries, and the duties of home life give them time to fret, while a man's contact with the world compels him to throw off care and worry to a certain extent. Again, a woman is of finer nerves and weaker physically; therefore, worry undermines her strength, and gray hairs and wrinkles come to tell the tale of the constant care and petty annoyances that each day brings to her. The antidote is to practise a philosophical manner in meeting care and to count the blessings she possesses.

THE HERO OF MANILA.

A Chronology of Admiral Dewey's Life.

1838—Born at Montpelier, Vt.

1850—Rebellious pupil in Major Panghorn's school at Montpelier.

1853—Student in the Norwich university at Northfield, Vt.

1854—Cadet at United States Naval academy, Annapolis.

1858—Graduated from Naval academy with honors.

1860—Commissioned as lieutenant, and getting his first taste of sea life on the frigate Wabash, in the Mediterranean service.

1861—Called home eight days after Fort Sumter was fired on and assigned to the West Gulf squadron on the Mississippi.

1862—Went on the Mississippi to assist Farragut's fleet in the capture of New Orleans.

1863—Mississippi destroyed and Dewey ordered up the James river under Commander McComb.

1864—Attached to the North Atlantic blockading squadron.

1865—Commissioned lieutenant-commander for meritorious conduct in the attacks on Fort Fisher.

1866—Assigned to steamer Kearsarge, European squadron.

1867—Transferred to Colorado, flagship of European squadron.

1868-69—Instructor at Naval academy, Annapolis.

1870-71—Assigned to the steamer Narragansett for special service.

1872—After visit of inspection to torpedo stations, made commander of the Narragansett and sent to the Pacific coast survey, where he remained nearly four years.

1876-77—Made lighthouse inspector and subsequently secretary of the lighthouse board.

1882—Assigned to command the Juanita in the Asiatic squadron.

1884—Promoted to captain and assigned to command the Dolphin, one of the four vessels that formed the original White squadron.

1885—In command of the flagship Pensacola of the European squadron for three years.

1889—Chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, with command of commodore.

1893—Made a member of the lighthouse board.

1896—Commissioned commodore, and made president of the board of inspection and survey.

1897—Sent to China in command of the Asiatic squadron.

1898—Defeated the Spanish fleet at Manila, Philippine Islands, in one of the greatest battles in naval history.

Cat Wanted to Travel.

Just before a train left Chicago the other night the porter of the Boston sleeper noticed a cat climbing on the rear truck of his car, but if he gave it a second thought it was that the animal would not stay there after the train started. When the train stopped at Cleveland, and the porter was on the platform by the step of his car he noticed what appeared to be two little balls of fire underneath it on top of the truck, and upon closer scrutiny he was much surprised to find the black cat lying very contentedly on an upper beam of the truck frame, close under the car floor, calmly eying him.

Many people were attracted by the strange traveler, and tried to coax the animal out, but it dodged their intended hands, and would not leave its chosen quarters, where it still remained, apparently very contented, when the train started again. After that at every stop people would step off the cars to see if the cat still remained in its place, and their efforts to coax or scare it out were resented by the train crew, who took the black cat's presence as an omen of good luck, and a guarantee of a safe run for their train. The porter of the sleeper declared his intention of adopting the animal if it rode through to the Hub with him.—Chicago Chronicle.

What a Baby Can Do.

It can wear out a pair of kid shoes in twenty-four hours.

It can keep its father busy advertising in the newspapers for a nurse.

It can occupy both sides of the largest sized bed manufactured, simultaneously.

It can cause its father to be insulted by every second-class boarding housekeeper at the seaside who "never take children," which in nine cases out of ten is very fortunate for the children.

It can make itself look like a fiend just when mamma wants to show "what a pretty baby she has."

It can make an old bachelor in the adjoining room use language that, if uttered on the street, would get him in prison for two years.

It can go to sleep "like a little angel," and just as mamma and papa are starting for the theatre it can wake up and stay awake until the last act.—Tid-Bits.

Polished.

She—Doesn't Mr. Banks reflect a great deal?

He—Yes; you see he's a very polished fellow.—Yale Record.

It takes thirty-seven specially constructed and equipped steamers to keep the sub-marine telegraph cables of the world in repair.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

It takes eight times the strength to go upstairs that it requires to accomplish the same distance on a level.

When the sparrow hawk is swooping down on its prey, it cleaves space at the speed of 150 miles an hour.

The sound of a bell which can be heard 45,000 feet through the water can be heard through the air only 456 feet.

The elephant has no fewer than forty thousand muscles in his trunk alone, while a man has only 577 in his entire body.

It is announced that Italian experiments on vegetable life with Roentgen rays have shown that the effect is identical with that of sunlight.

The voice of a woman is audible in a balloon at the height of about two miles, while that of a man never reaches higher than a mile.

Under the action of sun, air and water the loftiest mountains are being gradually worn down, it is said, and the whole varied landscape of hill and valley is being reduced to a dead level.

Captain Perry speaks of the great distance that sounds can be heard during intense cold. We often, he says, in the Arctic regions heard people converse in a common voice at the distance of a mile.

The efficiency of a modern cruiser is shown in a recent statement in an engineering magazine that it took seventy shots at close range from a 9.2-inch gun on the British cruiser Edgar to sink a defenceless and derelict tank steamer.

To illustrate the rapidity of thought, a distinguished scientist says that if the skin be touched repeatedly with light blows from a small hammer, the brain will distinguish the fact that the blows are separate and not continuous pressure, even when they follow one another as one thousand in a second.

The air within the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky has a uniform temperature summer and winter of 54 degrees Fahrenheit. The cave may be said to breathe twice a year, inhaling during the winter and exhaling during the summer. This breathing of the cave, and the purity of the air and its freedom from germs, are among the most interesting problems to be studied. By what process the air in the cave becomes sterilized remains to be determined.

The Medicinal Value of Olive Oil.

Medical authorities are generally agreed as to the value of olive oil medicinally, finding it also a potent agent for any defects of the excretory duct, especially the skin; eczema has rapidly disappeared upon a discontinuance of starch foods and the substitution of a diet of fresh and dried fruits, milk, eggs and olive oil. The beneficial effects of the latter, when thus taken in conjunction with a fruit diet, have frequently been remarked in respect to the hair, nails and scalp, quickly cleaning the latter of scurf, and supplying to the sebaceous glands the oily substance which they secrete when in a healthy condition, and the absence of which is the cause of debility of the hair, frequently ending in baldness. It has long been observed that those who treat olive oil as a common article of food, and use it as such, are generally healthier and in better condition than those who do not, and its therapeutic and prophylactic properties are very favorably regarded by medical men. It is known to be distructive to certain forms of micro-organic life, and for the eradication of such from the system its internal use has been successfully resorted to.

Electricity and Health.

The London underground railways are making arrangements to supply electricity in place of steam, which has for many years been the motive power of these great lines. Where steam has taken the place of horses a great point has been gained, but electricity has advantages over all other power in that it does not vitiate the atmosphere, and is not only cleanly, but, according to many persons, health and life giving. The atmosphere, it is claimed, becomes permeated with the electric fluid which is a tonic, germicide and general restorative. All underground roads will be greatly the gainers by adopting this means of propulsion. It will, however, be necessary to put all wires under ground, as the dangerous results when the wires become coated with ice has been made tragically apparent in some of our large cities.—New York Ledger.

Greatness of British Empire.

The British Empire is three times the size of France, fifty-two times that of Germany, three and a half times that of the United States of America, thrice the size of Europe, with treble the population of all the Russias. It extends over 11,000,000 square miles, occupies one-fifth of the globe, contains one-fifth of the human race, or 350,000,000 people, embraces four continents, 10,000 islands, 500 promontories and 2000 rivers. It is estimated that the empire possesses one-third of the sheep of the world, one-fourth of the cattle and one-twelfth of the horses.

THE ITEM,

NEW OXFORD, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAR. 27, 1896.

ONE WAY TO BE HAPPY is at all times to attend to the comforts of your family. Should any one of them catch a slight cold or cough, prepare yourself and call at once on E. C. Livingston sole agent and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy, Free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Large sizes 50c. 6nd 25c.

The hall of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Thaddeus Washler's stare and the houses of Samuel Lutz and Cyrus Keefer, at Highfield, were destroyed last Wednesday by a fire of unknown origin. All the contents were burned. Loss, about $9,000; insurance of $1,600 on the hall.

Tast Tuesday Mr. Mahon, of the Committe on War Claims, reported a bill to the House indemnifying the State of Pennylvania for money expended in 1864 for militia called into military service by the Governor under the proclamation of the President of June 15, 1863. The amonnt is $40,000.

The residence of the late Charles Lemon, of East Berlin, was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, 14th. There was a sale on the premises during the day, aad some time after the sale was over, the house was seeu to be on fire and in a short time was reduced to ashes. No insuranee.

President Cleveland has approved the act of congress, which makes the unexplained absence of a soldier for seven years prima facie evidence of his death. The independent wife, or widow of a soldier, who served 90 days in the late war, may now procure a pension under the act of June 27, 1890, by showing that her husband has been absent seven yoars without being heard from.

Dr. J. Edward Sprenkle, of Hanover, who was arrested on the 13th of March, charged with furnishing by sale, gift or otherwise, liquor to persons of known intemperate habits, had a hearing before the Justice Monday afternoon. After hearing the testimony of the witnesses, the evidence not being sufficient to hold the defendant, the case was dtscharged.

The Cumberland County Democratic convention appointed a committee of five to confer with the York County committee on the matter of securing a fairer way to nominate Congressmen in this district.

The Crawford bicycle works at Hagerestown employs 1300 hands.

The latest theorist on the money question is a Missourian, who announces himself in favor of gold, silver, nickel, copper, paper and "a leetle more counterfeit."

A Hazelton newspaper prints the following unique advertisement; "If John Jones who twenty years ago desirted his poor wife and babe will return, said babe will lick the stuffins out of him."

An Allentown clergyman who receives $1,000 a year has declined an advance of salary aud has refused a call to a Rochester church at $8,000 a year.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.—The Best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction of money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. W. Dicks

MORE THAN WE PROMISED.

January 15 we promised that to every one whose cash purchases between that time and March 15 would amount to $20 we would present a Dog and Boy Clock. To every one whose purchases amount to $25 we would present a Columbus Clock and to every one whose purchases amount to $30 or over, we would present their choice of Liberty Bell Clock, American Clock, or Cottage Alarm Clock. We have given away a great many Clocks, yet we now extend the time from March 15 to April 1st on the same conditions.

And now we make to all another offer which, we think, the most likely of all. By an arrangement of ours with the Standard Watch and Clock Co. we are enabled to make you this remarkaqle offer: We present each with a card, and whenever your cash purchases amount to $5, you are entitled to buy for $3.75 an elegant Gold Plated Lady's or Gent's Watch, worth $12.00 at retail. These watches are finished in the most modern style. Stem winders and stem setters, accurate time keepers, and are guaranteed for 10 years by the Standard Watch Co. They may be seen in our show window.

Now, one more proposition: Any one having Clock tickets, who has not enough to obtain a clock on our first offer, may, if they choose, exchange them on these Watch cards, which we will punch for the amount of their checks free.

CARVER & LITTLE,
No. 8 Baltimore Street,
HANOVER, PA.

Stop Naturally! You Don't Have to Swear off!

NO-TO-BAC

NO TO BAC

makes the nerves strong, and brings back the feelings of youth to the prematurely old man. It restores lost vigor. You may gain ten pounds in ten days.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

Go buy and try a box to-day. It costs only $1. Your own druggist will guarantee a cure or money refunded. Booklet, written guarantee of cure and sample free. Address nearest office.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.,
CHICAGO. MONTREAL, CAN. NEW YORK.

CASCARETS candy cathartic cure constipation. Purely vegetable, smooth and easy, sold by druggists everywhere, guaranteed to cure. Only 10c.

KIDNEYS---RHEUMATISM

A Great Sufferer—Could do no Work,—Other Kidney Medicine Failed.

MR. HARRY WATTERS.

"HAMLET, N. Y., July 9,1893.

DR. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I had been sick about 8 months with a complication of ailments, chief among which was Kidney complaint. Had lame back, pain and soreness across my kidneys. Had been confined to my bed much of the time and had been able to do no work.

I had taken 4 bottles of another kidney cure, highly recommended, but it did no good. Finally I procured a bottle of your Kidney and Backache Cure, and commenced taking it.

I immediately began to improve. A second bottle completed the cure and now I am as well as ever."

DR. FENNER'S Kidney and Backache Cure DID IT.

A Great Renal Depurant.

Cures all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, urinary passages. Female Weaknesses, Bed Wetting in children, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Skin and Blood Diseases, Swelled Limbs, Bright's Disease, Gravel or Stone in bladder, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sample free.

Dr. Fenner's **Pellets** cure Sick Headaches, Constipation, etc. The best Family Physic.

Dr. Fenner's German **Eye-Salve** cures Sore Eyes, Cracked Lips, Piles, Skin Eruptions.

Dr. Fenner's Cough Honey. Relieves any cough, asthma, etc., in an hour.

Dr. Fenner's **Golden Relief.** A specific in any inflammation. Relieves burns, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, or any pain in 1 to 30 minutes. Cures colic, dyspepsia, dysentary and flux; also bronchitis and consumption. One dose cures LaGrippe.

For sale at LIVINGSTON'S GROCERY.

Rainbow Liniment

Banishes all Pain

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Cramps & Colic.

Price, 25c, per bottle. Sample bottle, 10c.

Sold by Dealers. Manufactured only by

H. J. HACKETT & CO.,
27 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.

USE **HACKETT'S CONDITION POWDERS**

For Your Horses, Cattle and Poultry

Take no other. 15c. per lb. package.

The Great Conflict

is over and High Prices

Are Among The Past.

We have selected our Spring Stock of goods with GREAT CARE, and at prices that we are able to serve our customers with still better goods for the money than ever before.

Call and see our line of

Chamber Suits,

Parlor Suits,

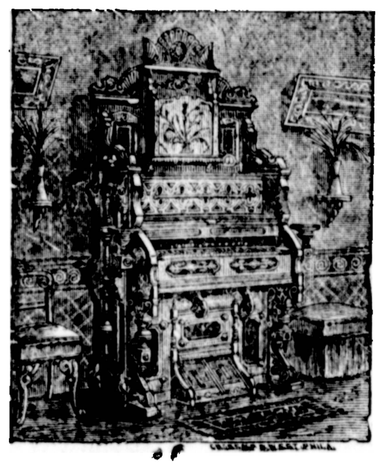
Dining Room Sets, Sidebords, Book Cases, Stands, and everything in the

FURNITURE LINE!

Let us show you through our rooms before purchasing elsewhere.

A. S. FEITSER,
PHILADELPHIA STREET,
New Oxford, Pa.

PROF. C. H. STERMER,
—TEACHER OF—
Vocal and Instrumental Music,



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Tuning and repairing a specialty.
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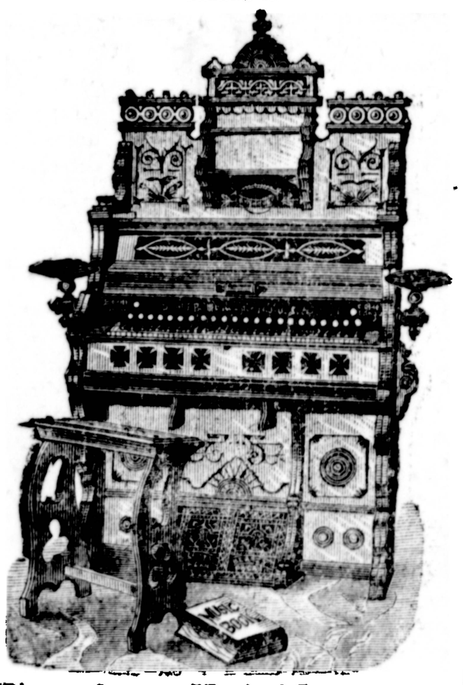

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Music, Strings, &c, &c.,
21 BALTIMORE ST., GETTYSBURG, PA

WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW HIGH-ARM "No. 9"

THE
ONLY PERFECT SEWING MECHANISM FOR FAMILY USE.

For sale by E. C. Livingston,
NEW OXFORD, PA.

Our Bargains!

Peaches—Four pounds for 25 cents!
Raisins and Prunes—5c. per pound!
We have a full and complete line of FRUITS.

COME IN

FOR BARGAINS IN White China Ware, decorated and gilt bands, best ware, in sets.

Chamber Sets, Water Sets, Wlassware, Tubs, Buckets, Wash Rubbers, Clothes Horses, &c. Our store is crowded with bargains, which we would be pleased to show you.

Yours respectfully,

E. C. LIVINGSTON.

HOME-MADE SAUR-KRAUT!

Now on Sale

AT THEO. E. WARNER'S.

Come early, if in need of any, as it is selling fast.

M. G. Colestock, Butcher
MILLER'S BUILDING,
CARLISLE STREET, NEW OXFORD, PA.,

has constantly on hand in season the best of

Beef, Pork, Lamb, Veal, Bologna, Sausage, Puddings, Smoked Meats, &c., &c.

His prices are the lowest. Give him a call.

SELLING OUT AT COST.

—our entire stock of—

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, HATS, CAPS, UNDERWEAR, BLANKETS, &c. Must be sold out until March 1, 1896. Come at once and secure best bargains. We are positively going out of business, so all goods must be sold. We will make to order Men's Suits at lower prices than ever before. We mention no plices, but come and see. This is your best opportunity to buy Winter Goods at cost.

G. B. NACE & SON.
No. 3 Carlisle St., Hanover, Pa.

Take Notice.

I have just received a NEW LINE of

Men's, Ladies', Misses, and Children's Shoes,

(Black and Russet colors,) all styles and sizes, and kindly ask my old patrons and friends, and the public in general, to come and see me and obtain prices, as I intend to sell as ow as possible. Prices to suit the times.

H. K. SCHNELL,
Hanover St., New Oxford, Pa

DRUG
—AND—
JEWELRY STORE
N. E. Cor. Diamond, New Oxford.

J. W. DICKS

—DEALER IN—

Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,

Toilet Articles, Choice Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Fine Stationery Notions, &c.,

Cigars and Tobacco.

Chice Wines and Liquors, for medical use only.

Careful preparation of prescriptions

Also, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Etc. for Sale. Repairing done and work guaranteed.

☞All goods in either department warranted as represented.

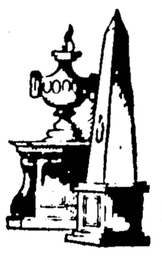
BLANKS of all kinds printed on good paper, cheap at this office.

"A Thing of Beauty!"

PRESERVE AND BEAUTY YOUR TEETH by the use of PATTON'S FRAGRANT MYRRH. Send for sample bottl FREE.

CITY DRUG STORE,
11sep6m. YORK, PA.

—GO TO—
J. H. NAU,
LITTLESTOWN AND HANOVER,
for your



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I am at all times prepared prepared to furnish the above work in the most beauutiful designs, at Bargains.

My work extends all through Carroll and Frederick counties, Md., and Adams and York counties, Pa. I guarantee my prices and work to suit all persons; call and examine and satisfy yourself. All orders promptly attended to. Work delivered free, Yards on Frederick street, Littlestown, and on Carlisle street, Hanover

MARSHALL HOUSE, York, Pa.
ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE,
JOHN S. BAUGHMAN, PROPRIETOR.

The Bar is stocked with Choice Wines, Beer and Liquors, and Fine Brands of Cigars. Th Table is supplied with the best the marke affords. Free 'Bus to and from trains. Extensive stabling attached to the hotel.

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